

No. 52.

The members of the prohibition deputation which waited on Sir John A. Macdonald at St. John, N. B., are said to have been "well pleased with the result of their interview." If that is true they are thoughtful for the tender mercies of the wicked which are very cruel. The importance of the question under discussion could not be exaggerated. It was the denigration of prohibition in the North-West by Lieutenant-Governor Royal's inlamous wholesale permit and four per cent beer system. The increase of intemperance and crime occasioned were brought to the attention of the Premier. What did Sir John reply? In his bland way he patronizingly alluded to the principle gentlemen in the North-West agitating against the evil as "an earnest man, but apt to look at the question from only one point of view." This attempt by Sir John Macdonald to brush away the Rev. W. McDougall's charges was, however, but a high tribute to that gentleman, for he is no political time server and, being "an earnest man," he, in consequence of that, looks at the question "from only one point, but that happens to be the one of morality. Governor Royal also looks at it from one point, but it is evidently that of a politician. Sir John endeavored to explain away the increase of crime and intemperance by attributing it to causes which, however, existed long before Governor Royal's malign system had come into being, without producing the effects now plain to all. These: The extent of territory, rendering the detection of liquor smuggling difficult and the equally well-known fact that the mounted police are young men and apt to be fond of "their glass." Warning up to his subject Sir John actually approved of Governor Royal's action by declaring that four percent beer was being made "a substitute for bad whiskey," and this was "something gained." Apparently, Sir John wished to remove from the minds of the members of the deputation the idea that this new license scheme was a liquor dodge and to depict it as a temperance measure. The Premier, however, assuming a serious expression, declared that the permit system had been "very strongly" checked, but gave no data to establish this. It is no wonder that the statement by party organs that the deputation "were well pleased" occurred as a derisive smile. On the contrary, the temperance people are indignant and dissatisfied, as the subsequent prohibition convention of Pictou and Colchester countries demonstrated. The time has passed for such trifling, and an organized agitation against Governor Royal's maladministration of office in this direction is about to be inaugurated. It will begin in the North-West and is expected to spread across the Dominion. The agitation will be led by Mr. F. S. Stence, of the Dominion Alliance. The object will be to re-establish prohibition in the Territories more firmly than ever.—Montreal Witness.

—Scrie Pearson, a young Frenchman from St. Anne, 60 miles southeast of Winnipeg, was murdered in a drunken row at the Hotel Mador, St. Boniface, by one Howard, a farmer from St. Norbert.

—The Winnipeg Banner says: "The Province of Manitoba spends about \$600,000 in intoxicating drinks. If the persons spending this money would become total abstainers and donate the money to building houses for free, a city of 10,000 of a population could be fed in five years, giving a house valued at \$1,250 and lot \$250 to each family of five, or 400 houses

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER,
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1890.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

WOLSELEY.

—On Tuesday an enthusiastic Prohibition meeting was held here in the Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance. Hon. Senator Percy occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alliance, Mr. L. Thomson and Rev. A. Campbell. The speeches were interspersed with some excellent temperance choruses, sung by an impromptu choir, who had scarcely any practice, but did their part well. It was decided to organize a branch of the Alliance. Rev. A. Campbell was elected President of the Branch, Mr. Magee, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. T. L. Bray, George Thompson, W. Jamieson, and Miss Bray and Miss Dill were elected an Executive. The Branch starts under very favorable conditions and will meet shortly to complete the organization, and appoint delegates to attend a convention of the Alliance to be held at Regina on the 28th November.

LANGENBURG.

—Mr. Eidle is here with a party of immigrants to settle on homesteads. He says that they will take fortune.

—J. R. Arbuthnot is now in this town to buy grain for the firm of Campbell & Green, grain dealers, Portage la Prairie.

—One of the principal cattle dealers of Denmark has written Mr. Johnson here stating his desire to emigrate to this country. He is reported to be very wealthy and has a large family.

—Mr. Gibbs, Government well manager, is well satisfied with his first experience in this colony, as he struck quicksand, which will give an untiring supply of good water, at a depth of 112 feet. He is now drilling in the village.

PRINCE ALBERT.

—There has been a marked movement in Prince Albert real estate during the past week, several important changes of ownership of property having been noted.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, for many years accountant in the Prince Albert office of the H. B. Co., was appointed to assume command of this district upon the death of the late Chief Factor, Hon. L. Clarke.

—The steamers Northwest and Marquis, belonging to the Winnipeg and Western Navigation Co., have been hauled into winter quarters at Prince Albert. The company intends to thoroughly repair and renovate these fine steamers and place them on the Saskatchewan river between Prince Albert and Edmonton.

—Work has been commenced on the spur track which is to connect the east end of Prince Albert with the station and that part of the town known as the Mission. When complete it will enable Messrs. Moore & Macdonald, the proprietors of the large sawmill here, to ship their products to the prairie towns of the south.

READ THESE LINES.

- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
- 1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
- 1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.
- 1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
- 1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.
—Mr. Malcolm Young has generously caused a powerful electric street lamp to be erected in front of the Presbyterian Church. This will be very useful on the dark nights of autumn and winter.

—On Monday last Ven. Archdeacon J. A. McKay and Wm. Drever passed through town on their way from Prince Albert to Onion Lake. The Archdeacon is making a tour of the Indian missions of the Church Missionary Society.

—Mr. Daumais has sent to our sanctum—a liberal assortment of the vegetables with which he carried off first prizes at the Agricultural Society's Exhibition. In former years Mr. Daumais was a successful prize-winner in all classes except vegetables, and having this year turned his attention to these has taken the principal prizes in them also.

NORTHWEST SUGAR.

The Count and Countess de Roffignac have arrived from Paris. The Count, who has been recently married, is being warmly congratulated by his Winnipeg friends. He and the Countess will remain in the city until Tuesday, when they will proceed to their home at Whitewood.

It will be remembered that the Count de Roffignac some months ago conceived the idea of establishing a sugar factory at Whitewood, and succeeded in interesting the farmers of that locality in the enterprise, having induced a number of them to grow beets, for which he supplied the seed. The experiment has proved highly successful, a very fine quality of beets having been raised. While in France the Count laid the matter before his friends, and having been able to answer all questions regarding soil, climate, fuel, beets, etc., satisfactorily, he succeeded in organizing a company with a cash capital of \$300,000 to engage in the manufacture of sugar in this country, and the count hopes that by another year the necessary buildings will have been erected and fitted with the latest machinery for carrying on the industry. On arriving in Winnipeg the count found a cable awaiting him stating that an expert had sailed, and would be in Whitewood on the 29th or 30th of this month. This expert is being sent out by the company to make a test of the beets and the soil and to ascertain what kind of buildings will be required in this country. He has erected three factories in Russia, where the climate is very similar to that of the Northwest. These factories have proven successful, a high grade sugar being produced from the beets grown in that country. The count states that a cold climate has an advantage over a warm climate for the manufacture of beet root sugar, inasmuch as a better quality of beets can be grown and a factory can be kept running two months longer in the former, as the beets do not begin to germinate so soon as they do in a moderate temperature. The count has every confidence in the success of his scheme, and says that ere long the people of this country will be supplied with better sugar of domestic production than that which is now imported, and at cheaper prices.

The count also has a chicory factory at Whitewood, which has yielded results beyond his most sanguine expectations.

OFF IN PERIL.

Lives of children are often endangered by sudden and violent attacks of cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and bowel complaints. A certain and certain prevention is afforded by Dr. F. C. F. Esterlin's Wafers. These are sold at all druggists.

—The 1st of October of the Dominion day observed here in 1890. 892 bushels of grain. There were twelve licensed distilleries, whose output was 5,347,653 gallons of proof spirits. Of this large quantity 2,999,447 gallons were taken for consumption, 8,731 gallons for export, and the remainder was consigned to bond to mature.

The Legislature

Regina, Oct. 29.

The members of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories met at 15 o'clock and a few minutes after the last session of this Assembly was formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reading the following address:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In opening the last Session of the present Legislature, I desire to congratulate you upon the abundant harvest, with which Providence has this year blessed the labors of our husbandmen.

The crop has been a large one throughout the entire Territories, while from the ranching districts most satisfactory reports are being received.

Much progress has undoubtedly been made since our last meeting, and there is I think just cause for a feeling of contentment and hope in our midst.

New railway communications are being rapidly established in the Country.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway is now in operation between Regina and Prince Albert, and I had the pleasure a few days ago of travelling over the road to be present at the celebration of the opening held in Prince Albert, when I had the honor of driving the last spike.

The line between Calgary and Edmonton is in course of construction, and will be built this year as far as the Red Deer River, a distance of about one hundred miles.

These two roads will open up a vast region of Country, which, for extent of fine arable land and wonderful natural resources, is equal, if not superior, to any district of the Territories.

We also have, as another feature of our progress, the extension of "The Alberta Railway and Coal Company's" line from the thriving Town of Lethbridge to Great Falls, in the United States.

The construction of that line will secure for the Galt Coal Mines an abundant market, and create for Southern Alberta a rapidly increasing demand for labor of all kinds.

We were honored last May by the passage through the Territories of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on their homeward trip from India.

The selection of this route, of which Their Royal Highnesses were pleased to express their admiration, affords an additional proof that, when the connecting link across the Pacific Ocean has been established by the new line of Steamships now in course of construction, our Canadian Pacific Railway is destined to become a leading highway of communication, that will enable Canada to develop new markets in the Mother Country, in Europe and the Orient.

The question of Immigration is one that must always occupy the constant attention of those responsible for the Government of any new Country. I am therefore pleased to state that during the recess my Territorial Advisers have devoted themselves to the task of bringing the natural advantages of our Country, and the unparalleled opportunities it affords the settling immigrant, prominently before the European public.

Your cooperation will be sought in nurturing and completing this important work.

The visit of the delegated Farmers from England will I doubt also greatly assist in making the Territories known as a most desirable field for Immigration.

I purpose to cause some statistics to be laid before you, which you may find of use in combatting the assertions of those who say that a large percentage of Crime, where farming is a comparatively free occupation, is being fostered.

For some years past, as reported by Government inspectors, the number of crimes committed in the Territories has been steadily decreasing, and the number of crimes committed in the Territories has been steadily decreasing, and the number of crimes committed in the Territories has been steadily decreasing.

showing the means adopted, and the results that followed, will be laid before you.

The formation of a Parliamentary Library, for the use of the Student and the Legislator, has been a want in our organization that I have long desired to see supplied, and in connection with which much has been required.

I have consequently commenced to lay the foundation of what I trust will prove as valuable and complete a library, as time and our resources permit.

When the Books, for which orders have been given, are received, a nucleus will be formed of standard works in every department of human knowledge, which it will afterwards be easy to add to and complete.

A catalogue will then be printed and distributed.

I have the pleasure to state that, in response to the Resolution adopted by the House last Session in reference to the granting of Passes for Immigration Agents by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Van Horne, the President of the Company, most kindly consented to continue the issue of these Passes, on the understanding that the applications should be limited, as far as possible, to persons engaged in farming in the Territories.

Forty-Eight Passes to various parts of Eastern Canada were issued in the course of the year, the selection of the Agent being in many instances made by the Agricultural Society of the District.

I trust that the mission of the several gentlemen who visited the East will prove beneficial to the country, and render much assistance to the cause which they had in hand.

In view of making the Ordinance respecting Prairie and Forest Fires more extensively known, I recently caused a number of notices to be printed, drawing the attention of the public to the provisions of the Ordinance and the penalties prescribed for its violation.

These notices were circulated as widely as possible throughout the Territories, chiefly through the medium of the Northwest Mounted Police Force, and I trust the distribution may secure greater care being taken in the prevention of these disastrous fires.

Many members of the Force stationed at the various outposts throughout the country, have, at the request of the Commissioner, also been appointed fire guardians.

I cannot here too strongly express my acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Police Force generally in their zealous and active efforts to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

They are also entitled to my special thanks for the valuable assistance they afford in connection with the regulations governing the importation of Liquor into the Territories, and for their continued endeavors to suppress illegal traffic in intoxicants.

I am pleased to be again able to state that our schools are being conducted, upon the whole, in a very satisfactory manner. From the report of the Board of Education for the last year, which will be laid before you, it will be found that, at the close of the quarter ended June last, we had 195 schools in operation in the Territories, with 224 teachers and 5,398 pupils, showing an increase of 31 schools, 41 teachers and 824 pupils, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

During the year union schools were established in Lacombe, Moosomin, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert School Districts, in addition to those previously in existence at Regina and Calgary. Parents in these districts are now afforded an opportunity of obtaining for their children a high class of education within easy reach of their homes.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Education suggesting some amendments to the School Ordinance, and the amendment of Ordinance No. 10 of 1889.

I have again availed myself of your individual assistance in carrying out the needs of the country as regards Public Works. The action taken by you on my behalf in this respect has been so complete and

has conformed so closely to the regulations prescribed for the disbursement of this item of the public funds, that in scarcely an instance have I been unable to sanction immediate payment of the accounts, when recommended for settlement.

As long as this is the case, the system which was adopted last year regarding the appropriations for public improvements would appear to work most satisfactorily.

A slight relaxation of the rules has in a few cases been found necessary, where much benefit was likely to accrue to poorer settlers.

Aid has, as before, been granted to Agricultural Societies, and to other organizations in some of the districts, as a stimulus to progress and settlement.

The requests for grain and other seed this year have been few in number. All the applications were complied with, on the understanding that the advance would be repaid by road and other work.

The expenditure for Public Works during the past twelve months has largely exceeded that of the preceding year, but the fact that the total appropriation for the year 1889-90 remained unexpended on the 30th September last would tend to show that the moneys devoted to many of the districts have been in excess of their individual wants.

A detailed report of the Public Works will be, as usual, laid before you.

A report will also be submitted to you with reference to the water supply of certain sections of the country, and the well-sinking operations which have been carried on during the past year.

One hundred and forty-four tests have been made for seventy-nine various settlers, and water has been reached in fifty-eight instances at varying depths.

While this result is not as satisfactory as might have been hoped for, owing to unfavorable conditions of strata and imperfection of machinery, we still have ground for congratulation in the fact that water is now known to be within reach of three-fourths of those for whom tests were made, and that for many the question of seeking fresh fields of labor has been practically disposed of.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the General Revenue Fund will be submitted to you with the Auditor's report. I will also cause to be laid before you, on an early day, the Territorial Estimates for the year 1890-91, which will be prepared with the assistance of my Advisory Council, due regard being had to economy and the requirements of the Public Service.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

In your consideration of the various measures which may be submitted to you, I feel confident that you will be inspired by a sincere love of your country, a deep attachment to its institutions, and an earnest desire to promote its welfare. May the Divine Providence direct and guide you in the discharge of your solemn and important duties.

His Honor then retired and the Speaker took the chair.

Dr. Brett moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that the thanks of the Assembly be conveyed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his address.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Haultain, seconded by Mr. Thordson, that the address be considered by this House at its next meeting. The Amendment was carried.

Dr. Brett moved a committee, when Mr. Tweed rose and moved for the standing committee of the session. The amendment was carried.

After a motion for a special committee by Mr. Neff the House adjourned.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Thousands of people have been cured and thousands will be cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the best remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, lost appetite, etc. Millions of bottles have been sold and all have given satisfaction.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

W. M. SMITH,
Attorney, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Manus hotel.

D. C. E. CARPHEW,
QU'APPELLE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,
CORNER.

Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate
College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(OF CAMBRIDGE),
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

S. SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.

D. L. SCOTT, Q.C., W. C. HAMILTON,
REGINA.

A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE,
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street. Branch office at
Indian Head open every Wednesday.
MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

IMPROVED FARMS

AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

E. W. WARNER, QU'APPELLE.

W. L. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER

For the North West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at any Office, or at the
Business Office.

QU'APPELLE.

W. L. Clark, V.S.

QU'APPELLE.

HAVING had considerable practice in
England, is enabled to offer the public
genuine and properly amalgamated prepara-
tions in horse and cattle medicine which his
experience warrants.

W. L. C. while learning the veterinary
art, was impressed with the fact that the
value of a horse depends so much upon his
feet, for no matter how perfect the other
parts may be, the horse's services are di-
minished or altogether lost and knowing
that bad shoeing is the most common cause
of lameness, he will make Scientific prac-
tice in horse shoeing a specialty. Contracts
for medical attendance. Operations per-
formed. All charges reasonable.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive

Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,

Contractor in Plastering,

Bricklaying & Mason Work,

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE

Municipality of Wolsley

FOR

ARREARS OF TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain

lands in the Municipality of Wolsley
will be offered for sale for arrears of taxes at
the Orange Hall, Wolsley, on

Saturday, November 15th, 1890,

at Ten & 11. A full list of the lands to be
sold will be found in the Qu'Appelle Pro-
gressive newspaper of the following dates: July
15th, July 25th, August 1st and August 8th.

J. F. MIDDLEMISS,
Treas. Municipality.

grantsbury, August 25th, 1890.

Qu'Appelle Directory.

Readings of the thermometer for the
week ending Wednesday, October 29, 90.

Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 49	30
Friday, Oct. 24, 41	31
Saturday, Oct. 25, 44	28
Sunday, Oct. 26, 46	28
Monday, Oct. 27, 42	25
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 47	42
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 54	41

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

Direction.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 23, S.W.	2	S.W. 4
Friday, Oct. 24, S.W.	8	S.W. 5
Saturday, Oct. 25, S.W.	12	W 16
Sunday, Oct. 26, S.W.	16	S.W. 24
Monday, Oct. 27, S.W.	8	S.W. 10
Tuesday, Oct. 28, S.W.	16	W 19
Wednesday, Oct. 29, S.W.	9	S.W. 20

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's
Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. Sheppard, manager of the
C. C. C. Co., shipped this week 12
carloads of cattle to the Toronto
market.

—Mr. Ferry has so far recovered
from the kick which he received
last week as to be able to occupy
the pulpit last Sunday.

—Education, immigration, gophers
and chestnuts were the chief topics
of the speech from the throne at the
opening of the Northwest Legis-
lative Assembly.

—The new sidewalk from the
corner of Tenth avenue and Walsh
street to Government Hall was
finished last week and is certainly
a credit to the town. It is now a
pleasure to go to the hall of an
evening.

—Our road overseer Mr. A. M.
McLane says that 1100 feet of side-
walk has been laid down in this
town this year by statute labor, and
he challenges any other in the Ter-
ritories of equal size for a better
showing.

—A general meeting of the Qu'-
Appelle cricket club will be held
on Saturday, Nov. 8 at 20 o'clock,
in Mr. Redpath's office. Business—
Election of officers for next season
and other important work. All in-
terested in the club should attend.

—The Presbytery of Regina will
meet in the Presbyterian Church
here to day at 11 o'clock to dispose
of the call from Moose Jaw to the
Rev. Mr. Clay of Morris, Man., and
other Home Mission business. In
the evening at 7.30 o'clock the Rev.
Mr. Carmichael, of Regina will
preach and after service there will
be a Presbyterian visitation to the
church.

—Qu'Appelle Council, No 3. R.
T. of T. will give a box social in
Government Hall on Monday even-
ing the 3rd Nov., beginning at
19.30 o'clock. A literary and musical
program will be rendered, and
during an intermission the myster-
ies of the boxes will be evolved.
Free admission to the ladies bring-
ing boxes; gentlemen secure ad-
mission by purchasing a box at 25
cents each. The general public are
invited.

—At the hotels: W. W. Rowell,
C. A. Scott, G. Gaskell, London; C.
J. Quigley, Sinaluta; J. Catt, J.
Pollock, Indian Head; S. C. Mat-
thews, W. H. Leishman, G. B. Izzard,
Montreal; D. H. McDonald; M.
McMunn, H. Bell, G. B. Gregg,
Winnipeg; A. L. Holmes; W. H.
Finnerty, Fort Qu'Appelle; W. R.
Taylor, Millbrook; D. McLeod, Kil-
deman; Mrs. Rodgers, Touchwood;
W. Gray, Nanawee; Mrs. Calm,
Whitehead; J. Peters, Regina; C.
Jefferson, Wolsley; D. Gardner,
Kent, Eng.; R. S. Toste, Buda-
Pesth, Austria; T. B. Terrill, Sher-
brooke, Que.

—Mr. D. S. Davies, of Qu'Ap-
pelle arrived in the city on Satur-
day last. He was the leader of the
Baptist choir of that place and many
were the feelings of regret expressed
by his friends there. Mr. Davies
will take the leadership of the Bap-
tist choir of this city. The Baptist
people are to be congratulated upon
securing the services of such an able
leader, as Mr. Davies has been a
leader of choirs for a number of
years. One choir in the Old Coun-
try numbering 275 people, winning
most of the prizes at the national
Festivals which are so popular in
Wales.—Brandon Times.

—On Wednesday the police dis-
posed a quantity of liquor, consigned
as apples.

—Mr. J. H. McCand has pur-
chased the valuable dog, Ruins, II,
from Mr. Warner.

—Mr. G. S. Davidson, M. L. A.,
went up to the Capital on Tuesday
to attend to his legislative duties.

—Mr. W. Syme Redpath has been
visiting friends in the country he
reports good crops around McLean.

—Mr. Ace McIntosh is visiting
friends in town, he will return to
his ranch at an early date as he
will be wanted.

—Mr. T. B. Terrill arrived here
on Monday with another carload of
Hereford and Polled Angus stock,
which he offers at very low figures.

—Wishing to give a report this
week of the opening of the Legis-
lative Assembly, we are obliged to
hold over till next week a letter
on Apostolic succession by His Lord-
ship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

—As we are desirous of making
our Assembly reports as full as
possible, we must insist that all
lengthy correspondence be handed
in to the office not later than Mon-
day of the week the correspondence
is desired to appear.

—Settlers who received gopher
traps for the Season are requested
to return them during November or
pay for them at the rate of ten
cents each. The government ex-
pect a return of the gophers killed
which should be brought in with
the traps to W. S. Redpath.

—On Tuesday evening next the
Rev. A. Andrews will give a first
class stereopticon exhibition and
entertainment in the Methodist
church in aid of the parsonage fund.
The views are of the highest order,
and will be produced by a superior
light. No doubt our citizens will
be pleased to have the opportunity
of again meeting Mr. Andrews.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15
cents. On Monday evening the
same exhibition and entertainment
will be given at Edgeley.

MARKET PRICES.

Flour, Hungarian, \$3.45 per sack.
Flour, Strong Baker, \$3.20
Wheat, 20c. to 30c. per bush.
Oats, 25c.
Barley, 35c. to 40c.
Beef, by the quarter 54c. per lb.
Pork, dressed, 8c. per lb.
Mutton dressed, 10c.
Potatoes, 40c. per bush.
Butter, 15c. per lb.
Eggs, 50c. per dozen.
Chickens, 12c. per lb.

THE ALTAR.

BINGHAM—FLEET—On the 25th inst.,
at the residence of the bride's father, E. W.
E. Hart, Esq., by the Rev. John Tozeland,
M. A., George Bingham, of Poplar Grove farm,
South Qu'Appelle, to Miss Maggie Isabella
Fleet.

WILLIAMS—JOHNSON—On the 29th inst.,
in St. Peter's Cathedral, by Rev. H. S.
Aldrich, Mr. Mark P. F. Garneau Williams
to Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

ASTRAY.

TWO Cows with their calves. One dark
and the other light red. Branded
CCCC on hind, one one returning the
same to W. R. SHEPPARD, Manager of
C. C. C. Co., will be rewarded.

LOST.

ON Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., on
the Indian Head Road nearly opposite
the Rev. John Ferry's, a purse containing a
small sum of money and some papers, also
a pair of spectacles and a cane. The finder
will please return to Mrs. Baydon or the
Proprietress Office.

\$15 REWARD.

HORSES ASTRAY

STOLEN from Qu'Appelle in the fall of
1889, a gray buckskin Mare 5 years old,
with black mane and tail, branded C on left
shoulder, also a brown Pinto horse 9 years
old, having a large head and white face,
branded KY on left hip. The above reward
will be paid for information leading to their
recovery.

CHAS. R. FOLSTER,
Qu'Appelle Oct. 28, 1890.

NOTICE.

LOST since early in September from the
Le Caron Stock Farm, White Sand Set-
tlement, seventeen early spring calves, ten
steers and seven heifers, colors red and
white and roan. Finder please communi-
cate with

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rator and Churn, complete, shucking
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A 3:00 Dn. Victoria 10:30 Ar.

13:00 Vancouver 14:25

13:10 New Westminster 16:25

19:22 North Bend 8:10

4:15 Kamloops 13:00

12:15 Glacier House 14:25

16:30 Donald 12:35

17:15 Golden 11:55

19:00 Field 10:05

22:25 Beaver River 6:45

23:15 Canmore 4:45

2:30 Calgary 2:30

10:40 Medicine Hat 18:30

10:17 Dunsmuir 17:45

12:40 Maple Creek 15:25

16:15 Swift Current 11:30

21:34 Moose Jaw 6:25

23:45 Regina 4:20

24:25 Saskatoon 3:15

24:45 Melton 2:30

1:12 Qu'Appelle 2:47

1:37 Indian Head 2:32

2:05 Wadena 1:15

2:30 Weyburn 1:10

3:10 Groulx 2:17

4:05 Broadview 24:15

4:15 Wharfedale 22:17

5:20 Wapella 22:54

6:01 Moosemin 22:12

7:55 Virton 20:20

11:15 Brandon 18:01

12:10 Carleton Place 17:17

14:20 Portage la Prairie 16:02

16:30 Ar. Winnipeg 13:20 Dn.

A 9:45 am Ar. Winnipeg 12:50 p.m.

4:00 pm Grand Forks 8:35

8:00 Fargo 8:35

3:20 Duluth 8:00

6:15 Minneapolis 5:40 pm

6:50 Ar. St. Paul 5:00

7:10 Kansas City 0:50

7:30 St. Louis 0:50

3:00 pm Ar. St. Paul 1:50

7:00 am Ar. Chicago 10:40 pm

F 17:30 Ar. Winnipeg 10:50 A

18:35 Solikirk East 11:00

23:25 Keweenaw 4:20

G 24:01 Portage 5:00

13:55 W. Ft. William 15:20

G 14:30 Ar. Port Arthur 14:40 Dn.

3:30 pm D. 8:15

H 7:00 pm Ar. North Bay 8:35 am

F 4:30 am Toronto 11:00 pm

9:04 Hamilton 6:55

11:20 Niagara Falls 4:15

8:10 am Montreal 5:40

12:00 noon Quebec 7:00

12:30 pm St. Thomas 4:35

B 4:30 pm Ar. Detroit 12:05 pm

H 6:30 pm Ar. North Bay 9:45 am

B 12:05 am Pembroke 4:12

1:25 am Renfrew 2:50

3:00 am Ar. Carleton Place 1:20 am

G 10:30 Ar. Groulx 8:35

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B, daily except Sunday.

daily except Sunday. D, daily except Tues.

day. E, daily except Wednesday. F, daily

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IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER,

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Only One Dollar a Year in Advance

FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1900.

FATHER MATTHEW'S CENTENARY.

It is now just one hundred years since Father Matthew was born, and a very large number of the Temperance Societies on both sides of the Atlantic—especially the Roman Catholic—are duly celebrating the centenary. The following poem on the event has been written by Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D., one of the best known Temperance workers in England.

He bore no knightly banner,
He wore no crown of gold,
He sought not Nature's secrets
By science to unfold.
He was no mighty soldier,
With a host of footmen trained;
Nor owned he lands and treasure
By which an emperor gained.
But he was God's true servant,
He was the friend of every man,
And strove to guard the people
From Strong Drink's fiery ban.
And nations flocked around him,
Who took the pledge he gave,
And proved that from intemperance
I had no secret power to save.
Where'er he went they blessed him,
Through cities widely spread;
Or where old men thimble,
And sea-gulls whirl overhead.
A hundred years have glided
Since mortal breath he drew;
Ere sixty-seven years faded
No place on earth he knew.
But his name shall never perish,
He saved his country well,
And age to age hereafter
His name shall still be told.
O, Ireland! do his bidding,
The Temperance cause uphold,
For 'tis to you more precious
Than revenues of gold.
Pursue your leader follow,
With gratitude display,
And the cause he strove to finish
Shall flow away.

A DELEGATION WAITS ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

St. John Globe, Oct. 30.

A temperance delegation waited on the Premier to-day in regard to the liquor question in the Northwest Territories. The delegation consisted of J. T. Bulmer, Halifax; C. R. Casey and Mr. Freeman of Amherst; Councillor Fowles and Michael Kelly, of St. Martins, and Andre Cushing, Rev. Mr. McFarland, Rev. Joseph Saunders and C. Powers, of this city. It has been previously arranged with Sir Leonard Tilley that they should be received by Sir John at the former's residence on German street. The delegation arrived at the house at 10.30 this morning, and were shown into one of the handsome parlors. Sir John entered in a few minutes and bowed to the company. Mr. Bulmer, after complimenting the Premier on his fine appearance considering his years and activity of life, introduced the object for which they had come. He wished it understood that this was simply a temperance delegation. He then read an extract from Rev. John McDougall's letter appearing in the Canadian Voice, showing up the dreadful state of affairs in the Northwest; the continual infringement of the law, the broadcast distribution of permits, and the manner in which the mounted police overlooked the traffic in liquor that was going on. Mr. Bulmer further stated that these permits were issued by the thousands, and for large amounts of liquor, more than was necessary for medicinal purposes, certainly, or even for scientific purposes. Though Sir John, with a loyalty that was commendable, would like to defend those officers under his appointment, the lieutenant governor should be hunted out of the land like Louis Riel or any other who transgressed the law. He has the right to issue those permits and has constituted himself a licensing board, issuing to everybody who comes along. The result is as detailed in Mr. McDougall's letter. He hoped that the government would immediately bring their full power to bear on Governor Royal, the stipendiaries and magistrates, and the mounted police. We had acquired that country under great difficulties, opened it up in a manner which was both the delight and

astonishment of the world, hoping to found a great empire; yet this governor, forgetting his position, was fast unpoing the work of the government in acquiring and opening it up, the churches in Christianizing it, and those who had gone into that country. A Northwest governor should be a man like Carver, or Bradford, ever having before him mind not only the consequences growing out of an exalted position as that of the Governor of a territory. He detailed in Mr. McDougall's report. He hoped that the government would immediately bring their full powers to bear on Mr. Royal, who in the face of the statute had gone and constituted himself a licensing board and glaringly violated the statute by attempting to evade it by fixing the percentage of alcohol in fees. Sir John Thompson would repudiate the contention in a moment that the governor had any power to do this any more than he had to fix it at 10 per cent. He hoped the same policy would prevail in the councils of the government in upholding law and order that actuated the government in acquiring the country and opening it up. That law was intended to help our new provinces in the west over the infantile period of their settlement without the terrible evils of the liquor traffic which had fallen on all the older provinces and it would be too bad if though the causes named it failed of its effect.

Sir John MacDonald said in reply that the enormous extent of country and the wild state of the land rendered the successful working of the law well nigh impossible. The Rev. Mr. McDougall was an earnest man and was apt to look at the question from only one point of view. There was considerable illicit importation of liquor from across the American border, and in addition to this the two bordering provinces, British Columbia and Manitoba, were licensed districts, and spirits were brought in from these sources. The mounted police are young men and apt to be fond of their glass, but he thought that they obeyed their orders well. The patrol system, considering the extent of the border, was conducted rigidly and confiscated liquor was always split. In time the territory will be divided into provinces and they will be free to govern themselves on the liquor question. The lieutenant-governor has been warned to limit the distribution of permits, he—Sir John—said. In regard to the four per cent beer question he said that this was being made a substitute for bad whiskey. Men were bound to have something and if this beer could be made to satisfy them there was considerable gain.

Mr. Andre Cushing here enquired if the permit system had already been checked.

Sir John replied, "Very strongly." He further said that the permits would be given for only small amounts, and when presented would be destroyed, as it had been the habit for people to use one permit several times. He said, in conclusion, that he would speak to his colleagues in the matter and inform them in regard to the delegation.

Mr. Bulmer then presented to him the members of the delegation, and they took their leave.

HE WAS AN ANTI.

The following letter was written to the New York Voice in reply to an enquiry as to the effect of Prohibition in Kansas, by the president of the Bank of Topeka:

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 20, 1890.

To The Voice,—In answer to your inquiry concerning the effect of Constitutional Prohibition in Kansas: A careful inspection of the financial condition of the State of Kansas develops the fact that in no ten years of her existence as a State has she made as material progress as in the past ten years. It is shown not only by the wonderful growth in population, but by the increase of taxable property as per the official returns, which were for the year 1889, \$160,570,761; for 1889, \$160,815,073; being the last ten years.

The further fact is developed that the towns of the State in which Prohibition has been enforced best,

are in better condition than the localities having the benefit, as is claimed, of a "joint" whiskey traffic. We believe, in comparing Topeka with other towns of the State, our merchants are in better condition, our city has fewer empty houses, has an air of more general thrift than has any other town in the State. We attribute a large part of this to the savings that result from Prohibition.

We are assured by leading merchants, including grocers, butchers, bakers, and smaller dealers, whose trade would be more affected than others, that there is a very perceptible and marked improvement in their trade since the closing of the O. P. houses as compared with their trade during that regime. We know personally of traders who were Anti-Prohibitionists before the opening of the O. P. houses that today are outspoken Prohibitionists from an economical standpoint; and who say to me that they know personally where individuals trading with them who usually paid cash for their goods, during the O. P. days bought their necessities on credit and spent their money on alcohol, and that since the closing of these deadfalls the same parties have money to pay for their necessities.

A leading and prominent jeweller says that he sells much more goods to the young men under Prohibition than he ever did before; that they spend a portion of their money that went for stimulants and its concomitants for articles of ornament and virtue.

We assert that the city of Topeka, a Prohibition town, has fewer vacant houses than any other city of like size in anti-Prohibition Missouri or Nebraska. That Prohibition has been, and is, an economical measure there is no question. That its influence elevates the morals we have no doubt. We have fewer claimants for charity, and among our working people you will find them better clothed, and better fed, with better homes than any other equal number of people in any whiskey community in the world.

We are just having our State fair, which has drawn a large concourse of people; also a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and several smaller conventions, which in the aggregate throws many thousands of strangers into our city; and yet with all this, a drunken man is rarely seen or heard of, remembering the fact that we are within seventy-five miles of Kansas City, with 28 daily trains to and from the same. Our farmers and farmers' sons come to the city and now always go home sober. We are raising a generation that know not the saloon. My own little boy, nine years old, inquired of me, Papa, what is a saloon?

The records of the District Court of Shawnee county show a constant diminution in the number of criminal trials; and the Police Court's expense for trial of criminals is not half what it was ten years ago, when our city and county had less than half the present population. In other words, the city of Topeka under Prohibition has grown from a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants to a city of thirty-three thousand inhabitants, with thirty-four unannexed additions which have a population of about four thousand.

We have felt the influence of low prices and short crops, yet our State, our city and our people are growing rich. On inquiries made of our mortgage loan companies, this being the large centre of that business, I am informed and know it to be correct, that three loans are paid to one made in the State of Kansas; and that our companies, but for new business from other Territories and States, would be compelled to close their doors.

A leading German said to me a few days since that he was a Prohibitionist; I wanted to know why he was a Prohibitionist; he said "When we had saloons, if I sent my men or boys to town on an errand, may be they got back before night and may be not; now I send them to town on an errand and in a few hours they are back, sober and ready for their duties; before they almost invariably came home full of beer."

Your humble servant, as best an original Prohibitionist—did not be-

lieve the law could be enforced; I now believe that it can be, and is enforced, as well as any other law on the statute book.

Yours respectfully,

J. R. MULVANE,
President Bank of Topeka.

ALL OF A FAMILY.—What a absurdity there is in the position of some "lovers of temperance" who would drive out rum and whiskey and keep in beer and wine. They are all of a family, though some are the little brothers. The principal difference is that some contain more honest water than the others. A leading literary man, though not then an abstainer, wrote after careful study: Chemistry seems to agree with the Temperance society, that wine, beer, brandy, gin, whiskey and rum are alcohol and water, mixed in different proportions, and with slight differences of flavoring and coloring matter. In all these drinks, the totallers maintain, alcohol is power, the other ingredients being mere delusion and flavouring. Wine, they assure us, is alcohol and water flavoured with grapes; beer is alcohol and water flavoured with water and hops; Bourbon whiskey is alcohol and water flavoured with corn. These things they assert, and the great chemists do not enable us drinkers of those seductive liquids to deny it. On the contrary, chemical analysis, so far as it has gone, supports the tactful view of the matter.—Canadian Voice.

A GOOD STIMULANT.—A leading New York paper says: Mrs. Hayes always declared that a perfectly adequate substitute for liquor, when needed as a stimulant, could be found in hot milk, and after any cold or wetting she gave this in place of wine or whiskey which others would have considered necessary. This is, by the way, a custom of Mrs. Cleveland's also, who discovered after the fatigues and many long and wearisome receptions which she was obliged to pass through, standing for hours on her feet and shaking hands with hundreds of people, that nothing would restore her so quickly as a cup full of boiling milk brought to her by her maid, and which she drank in little sips as hot as it could be taken. The Washington girls caught the idea from her, and finding how quickly it helped them after a hard day of calls and social duties, they began to substitute it for the various malt preparations which they had been in the habit of taking, or the hot wine and water which their maids usually administered when they came in too tired out to dress for the next engagement.—Canadian Voice.

THE QUEEN PAYS ALL EXPENSES.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and \$200 for expenses to the person sending them the list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words, "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Every one sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send four three cent stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogue of prizes, and sample number of The Queen. Address The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

THE DEADLIEST OF SERPENTS.

The cobra destroys less life in the aggregate than the various forms of cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, etc. Mortality in Canada from these causes is light, owing to the general use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which is an unfailing specific for all bowel complaints.

ON THE OTHER FOOT.

"I don't need any advertising. I have more trade than I can attend to. I really have not the time to talk about advertising; come in again."

"Hold on! wouldn't you like to take a rest for a few days?"

"Yes, indeed I would, if I had the time."

"Well, we will just say in The News to-day that you have more trade than you can attend to at present, and request the people not to."

"No! no! don't say anything like that. If you do I'll sue you for damages; that is advertising in the wrong way."

"If one way does damage, would not the opposite way be beneficial?"

"How is this? Does The News charge me for that little reading notice when I am a regular advertiser?"

"Why, certainly, it is all advertising. Do you charge for a little thing like thread when a lady buys a new dress?"

The shoe is soon shifted.—Exchange.

Next year the Behring Sea dispute is likely to be more entangled than ever, if the reports from Japan are true. Americans, Germans, and others, it is alleged, intend fitting out vessels there for and go scaling under the protection of the British, German and Japanese flags. This will certainly hurry up some solution of the United States Government's contention as to their absolute ownership of the sea. Russia, though having cruisers in the sea, has been particularly careful to let the American Government do all the "bouncing." The czar's ships protect the seals within the prescribed five mile limit and no one objects to that. If the American cruisers confined themselves to the same work along their shore, there would be less friction with Great Britain and Canada and the monopolistic companies would suffer small, if any, loss in catch. The absurd claims of the United States Government have attracted the attention of other nations and everything points to Mr. Blaine receiving another very bad set back, on his resumption of the negotiations on Behring sea matters with Lord Salisbury, if he does not accept the offer of arbitration.—Montreal Star.

A bill has been introduced into the New Zealand House of Representatives by the government to extend the principle of local option for the total prohibition of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the Act pass, no license will be granted or renewed in any district until the ratepayers of such district shall have been consulted.

An canvass of the opinions of the member select of the Vermont Legislature has been made by the Burlington Free Press which shows that there is no chance of a repeal of the prohibition law. This is the result so far as the returns have been received: Opposed to its repeal, 64, all Republicans; favorable to high license, 8 Republicans, 15 Democrats; giving vague replies, 3 Republicans, 6 Democrats.

"Almost every crime has its origin, more or less, in drinking."—Judge Gurney. "Ninety-nine cases out of every hundred are caused by drinking."—Judge Erskine. "If it were not for drink, you (jury) and I would have nothing to do."—Judge Pattison. "If all men could be persuaded from the use of intoxicating drinks, the office of judge would be a sinecure."—Judge Alderson. "Three-fourths of the cases of crime have their origin in public houses and beer shops."—Judge Wightman.

"Intemperance has destroyed large numbers of people, and will, at its present rate of increase, in time, destroy the country itself."—Justice Grove. "I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our gaols and destroys the comfort of homes and the peace of families, and debases and brutalizes the people of these islands."—Chief Justice Colclough.—Virginia Law Journal.